

CARPENISAN, P., ing., IIRN, A. C., ing., PANAITESCU, M., ing.; PARASCHIV, V.
I. a., ICKES, T., ing.; VESCAN, C., ing., PETRISOR, M., ing.

Equipment for measuring rock pressure in mines made by the
Institute of Mining Research. Rev. n. 15 no. 11: 547-552. N. 11.

R/003/62/013/012/002/003
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Panaitescu, M. and Paltin, E.

TITLE: Degradation and stabilization of polyvinylchloride. Contributions to the synthesis of some organo-stannic derivatives

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, v. 13, no. 12, 1962, 724-728

TEXT: The thermal and photochemical decomposition mechanism of polyvinylchloride is considered. It is shown that this mechanism involves the formation of free radicals. In order to prevent the effects of heat and light on polyvinylchloride, certain stabilizing materials are added to it; these stabilizers delay the decomposition of polyvinylchloride and of its copolymers. Experiment showed that some of the best stabilizers are organo-stannic stabilizers. The preparation of organo-stannic compounds consists of the following phases: preparation of tetraalkylstannic derivatives, of dialkylstannic halides, of dialkylstannic oxide, and the condensation of the latter by organic derivatives (such as alcohols, etc).

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Degradation and stabilization ...

R/003/62/013/012/002/003
D405/D301

These phases are described in detail. Conclusions: Organo-stannic compounds are some of the best thermal and photo-stabilizers. They are particularly well suited for the treatment of polyvinylchloride owing to their following properties: they give very good transparency to the polymer; they are highly compatible with vinylic products; they can be used for the stabilization of plastic as well as hard polyvinylchloride. Notwithstanding these advantages, their utilization on a world scale is limited by the following factors: their manufacturing process is complicated and dangerous; high production cost; they are relatively toxic. Research is continuing in view of their partial or total replacement by other stabilizers. There are 5 tables.

Card 2/2

PANAITESCU, Magda; PALTIN, Edith

Degradation and stabilization of polyvinyl chloride; contributions
to the synthesis of some organoammonic derivatives. Rev chimie
Min petr 13 no.12:724-728 D '62.

ACCESSION NR: AP4038911

R/0003/64/015/004/0183/0190

AUTHOR: Paltin, Edith; Panaitescu, Maria; Weinberg, Maria; Biazzi, Felicia

TITLE: Epoxydation of olefinic compounds II. Epoxy-hexahydrophthalates, modern plasticizers

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 4, 1964, 183-190

TOPIC TAGS: plasticizer, epoxyhexahydrophthalic ester, butadiene, maleic anhydride, butanol, hexanol, isooctanol, 2-ethylhexanol, peracetic acid, polyvinyl chloride, thermal stability, light resistance, reaction condition, kinetics

ABSTRACT: Epoxy plasticizers belonging to the epoxyhexahydrophthalates type have efficiency, compatibility and electrical characteristics, similar to dioctylphthalate but are superior as light and thermal resistance and cold flexibility. The epoxy esters of the tetrahydrophthalic anhydride are suitable for use as plasticizers in vinyl resins. These esters represent a combination of properties of the phthalates, excellent plasticizers, and epoxy compounds with high heat and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038911

light resistance and flexibility at low temperatures. The epoxyhexahydrophthalate esters are synthesized from butadiene in Diels-Alder condensation with maleic anhydride; the resulting cis- Δ^4 -tetrahydrophthalic anhydride is transformed in a difunctional ester in reaction with an aliphatic alcohol (butanol, hexanol, iso-octanol, 2-ethylhexanol). The diester is epoxydized with peracetic acid or with formic acid "in situ". Detailed experimental conditions are described for each of the three stages, covering variations in molar ratio, temperature, catalyst and reaction time. The epoxyhexahydrophthalates have been tested as plasticizers on polyvinyl chloride by measuring the fusion point for the polymer-plasticizer mixture, compatibility, volatility and absorption, efficiency, thermal stability, ultraviolet resistance and electrical characteristics.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 29887-66 EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AF6020319

SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/008/0361/0365

AUTHOR: Panaiteescu, Maria; Paltin, Edith

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of dibenzoyl-resorcinol, an absorber of ultraviolet radiation

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 8, 1965, 361-365

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, vinyl compound, resin, UV absorption

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss their studies concerning the synthesis of dibenzoyl-resorcinol, a substance used in the light stabilization of vinyl resins. Technological manufacturing parameters are established in terms of various degrees of purity of the product, and some preliminary results are presented regarding the stabilization capacity of the absorbent under various atmospheric conditions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abstract] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 *fv*

UDC: 547.577.07:678.743.22.04

L 12211-66 EWP(i)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6031568

SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/66/017/001/0018/0019

AUTHOR: Panaitescu, Maria; Paltin, Edith

ORG: none

29
B

TITLE: Some condensation products of hexachlorocyclopentadiene used as fire-proof
plastifiers 6

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 17, no. 1, 1966, 18-19

TOPIC TAGS: condensation, copolymer, vinyl chloride, plasticizer

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the synthesis and discuss the usefulness of chlorendic acid esters, products which are being used to fireproof the polymers and copolymers of vinyl chloride. Dimethyl, dibutyl and dioctyl chlorendate were tested and found useful as fireproof plasticizers. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 2 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 002

Cord 1/1 25

CRISTESCU, C.; PANAITESCU, T.

Substances with probable cytostatic action. Note III. Rev
chimie Min petr 12 no.11:675 N '61.

CRISTESCU, C.; PANAITESCU, Th.

Substances with possible cytostatic action. Note IV.
Derivatives of the series 3,5-dihydroxy-1,2,4-triazine.
Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.2:114 F '62.

Card 1/1

PANAITIDE, C.

New progress in the technology of combed yarns; increase of the utilization of combing machines. p.396

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. (Asociatia Stintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romania si Ministerul Industriei Uoare)
Bucuresti, Rumania
Vol. 10, no.10, Oct.1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) IC., Vol. 2, no.1, Jan. 1960
Uncl.

PANAITIDE, C., ing.; MARCU, Gh., ing.; IONESCU, Gh.; RADU, N.; PAVEL, I.
VASILESCU, I., ing.; ROSU, A., ing.; PAVEL, M., ing.; ENEDI, A.;
MIHAI, Gh.; SANDULESCU, M., ing.; AVACHIAN, A., ing.; ANDREICOVICI, I.,
Gh., ing.; UNTERFINGER, L., ing.

New technology in combed cotton spinning for improving yarn
quality. Ind text Rum 14 no.10:448-450 S '63.

1. De la Filatura romineasca de bumbac (for Panaitide, Marcu,
Ionescu, Radu, Pavel, I., Vasilescu, Rosu, Pavel, M., Enedi,
Mihai, Sandulescu).
2. De la Institutul de cercetari textile (for Avachian,
Andreicovici, Unterfinger).

PANAITIDE, C.

Some new shortened technological spinning processes. Ind
text Rum 16 no.1:24-28 Ja '65.

1. Chief Engineer, "Filatura Romineasca de Bumbac" Mills,
Bucharest.

PANAITIDE, Kristian [Panaitide, Cristian], inzh.

Experiences of a Rumanian cotton spinning mill for
combed yarns. Tekstilna prom 13 no. 1:35-38 '64.

PANAITIDE, V.

Exosmosis of inorganic phosphorus from seeds of A15 autumn wheat in the course of vernalization.

p. 811, ACADEMIA REPUBLICH POPULARE ROMANE, Romania, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, no. 11, August 1956.

PANAITIDE, VLADICA

After the first 24 hours of observation, the patient was found to be in a state of moderate dehydration. Three hrs after rehydration was started the amount of urine decreased gradually reaching a minimum of 100 ml, then increased gradually reaching a max. of 250 ml after 24 hours.

SUSAN, B.; DOBOSIU, C.; TROIANESCU, O.; TURCANU, B.; ORFANU, N.; PANAITIU, P.

Some observations on the treatment of pseudarthrosis of the long bone
Chir. narz. ruchu ortop. polska 27 no.2:225-233 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej i Traumatologicznej Szpitala I.C.Trimu
w Bukareszcie.

(PSEUDARTHROSIS ther)

PANAJOTI, P.

"The adjustment of gas pumps will increase the output of the Patos Oil Enterprise."

p. 5 (Teknika) Vol. 4, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1957
Tirane, Albania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

PANAJOTI, P.

The work of pumps in oil wells containing gas and sand. p. 15

TEKNIKA. (Ministria Industri-Miniera dhe Nderim-Komunikacion) Tirane, Bulgaria.
(Issued by the Ministry of Industry and Mining and the Ministry of Construction
and Communication. Bimonthly) Vol. 6, no. 2, Mar./Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

PANAJOTI, P.

Use of the Jakort 4, underground-type pump and its results. p. 8

TEKNIKA. (Ministria Industri-Miniera dhe Nderim-Komunikacion) Tirane, Bulgaria.
(Issued by the Ministry of Industry and Mining and the Ministry of Construction
and Communication. Bimonthly) Vol. 5 (i.e.6), no. 3, May/June 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

KOPSA, Milan, sanitetski pukovnik prof. dr; PANAJOTOVIC, Dragomir, sanitetski
potpukovnik dr

Hyperthermic injuries of the eye. Voj.san.pregl., Beogr. 18 no.1:
43-47 Ja '61.

1. Vojnomedicinska Akademija u Beogradu, Ocna klinika
(BURNS)
(EYE wds & inj.)

PANAJOTOVIC, Dragomir, sanitetski popukovnik dr

Eye injuries caused by infrared, visible and ultraviolet rays of the spectrum. Vojnosanit. pregl. 19 no.10:682-688 0 '62.

1. Vojnomedicinska Akademija u Beogradu, Ocna klinika.
(EYE INJURIES) (RADIATION INJURY)

KOPSA, Milan, sanitetski pukovnik, profesor, dr.; MARUSIC, Kazimir,
sanitetski pukovnik, docent, dr.; PANAJOTOVIC, Dragomir,
sanitetski potpukovnik, dr.

Protection of the organ of vision from war injuries.
Vojnosanit. pregl. 20 no. 1/2:37-41 Ja-F '63.

1. Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu.
(EYE INJURIES) (WOUNDS, GUNSHOT)
(ATOMIC WARFARE) (WAR)

POLAND / Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 29502..

Author : Koter, H., Panak, H.

Inst : Not given. _____

Title : Investigation of Magnesium Thermophosphate's
Value as a Fertilizer. (Issledovaniye udo-
bitel'noy tsennosti magniyevogo termofosfata).

Orig Pub: Przem. chem., 1956, 12, No 12, 682-687.

Abstract: In field experiments made by the department of
agricultural chemistry at Ol'shtyn in Poland a
comparison was made between the efficiency of
magnesium thermophosphate, superthomasine thermo-
phosphate and local phosphate fertilizer, cont-
aining P_2O_5 : the magnesium thermophosphate was
in all 13% and soluble in 2% citric acid 11.8%,
superthomasine had respectively 28.1 and 24.1

Card 1/2

KOTER, Mieczyslaw; PANAK, Henryk

Colorimetric determination of phosphoric acid in plant substances by
using the vanadium-molybdenum method. Chem anal 5 no.2:317-324 '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Rolniczej Wyzszej Szkoły Rolniczej, Olsztyn
(Colorimetry) (Phosphoric acid) (Plants)
(Vanadium) (Molybdenum)

PANAKH-ZADE, A.Kh.

Obtaining high-grade iodine by steam distillation from crude concentrates. Uch.zap. AGU no.11:73-84 '57. (MIRA 11:11)
(Iodine)

PANAKHI, M.A.

Estrogen metabolism during the process of sensitization brought about by the action of native naphthalene petroleum on the organism.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med.nauk no.5;125-131 '60.

(MIRA 14:9)

(ESTROGENS)

(NAPHTHALANE)

PANAKHI, Sh. A.

"Comparative Analysis of Diapycous (diapirova) and Salt
Tectonics." Cand Geol-Min Sci, Azerbaydzhan Industrial Inst imeni
Azizbekov, 8 Dec 54 (BR, 24 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

Panakhii Sh. A.

15-1957-7-9162

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 50 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Panakhii, Sh. A.

TITLE: Classification of Salt Structures (Klassifikatsiya
solyanykh struktur)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. industr. in-ta, 1955, vol 9, pp 12-20

ABSTRACT: The author classifies salt structures according to the interaction of tangential stresses and salt tectogenesis. Salt structures of the platform type are characterized by the lack of elongation in any definite direction, by the irregular form of the salt core, by the intensive and systematic disturbances in the structures of the cap rocks associated with the salt tectogenesis, and by the irregular distribution of the structures on the platform. Two subtypes are distinguished: strongly dislocated salt domes, to which the large Emba domes belong (Dossor, Bychunas,

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15-1957-7-9162

Classification of Salt Structures (Cont.)

etc.); and weakly dislocated salt domes, such as most of the salt structures about the Gulf of Mexico and in the North German basin. Three forms of salt cores are differentiated: the core which forms under weak lateral pressures and intense gravitational stresses has a triangular, star-shaped, and branching form; the core with an elongated form developed because tangential stresses were at first more effective than gravitational forces; and the core with a circular outline was formed by the dominance of gravitational influence. Salt structures of the geosynclinal type are characterized by elongate form, subordinate to the general structure of the region; by lenticular masses of salt in the cores of most of the folds; by the steep attitude and strong deformation of the cap rocks, due to normal and reverse faulting and to overthrusts; by diapir structures associated with salt intrusion; and by the development of tectonic breccia around the salt masses. Two subtypes are distinguished: complex salt anticlines, generally with a salt base, to which belong salt anticlines with

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15-1957-7-9162

Classification of Salt Structures (Cont.)

several isolated domes separated from one another by saddles (Rumania), and salt bosses on anticlines (Dzhebel'-Uzdum and Floreshti); and complex narrow anticlines, distributed along fractures and having individual salt bases (Moreni, Baykoy, and others in Rumania). Salt structures of a transitional type are normal, elongated anticlines with thrusts and over-thrusts developed in the cap rocks. These structures are divided into two subtypes: salt anticlines with conformable cap rocks (Stassfurt anticline), and salt anticlines with unconformable cap rocks. Three groups of both types are differentiated: those with elongated cap rocks (Krasnoyarsk anticline, and also the anticline of Fineburg in Germany); those with compressed capping arch (anticline of Asse-Khil'-desmer); and those with extremely compressed narrow cores (anticline of Leine in Germany). Salt structures may also be subdivided, according to the nature and degree of fracturing of the salt cores, into unfractured salt structures, including salt structures of the platform type (with some exceptions) and the subtype of salt anticlines with conformable

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15-1957-7-9162

Classification of Salt Structures (Cont.)

cap rock; and fractured salt structures (salt diapirs), including all the remaining structures and part of the weakly deformed domes. The following belong to salt structures of the "second order" (complex domes): 1) interdomal basins which formed at the same time as the salt domes; 2) domes of a second order on salt structures; 3) central downwarps of salt associated with grabens; 4) central downwarps of salt associated with domes of the second order; and 5) salt cornices, and others.

Card 4/4

R. G. Garetskiy

PANAKHI, Sh. A.

Towing of the water of the northern field in the Arten Island
field. 100,000 gal. day., ref. 1. gas 100,000 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskoye gosudarstvennoye izdatel'stvo, 1977 g. V. 1.

PANAKHIYAN, A.G.

Changes in some factors of the hemocoagulogram in connection with surgery. Azerb.med.zhur. no.10:24-28 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey i gospiatal'noy khirurgii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.N. Velikoretskiy) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.
(BLOOD--COAGULATION) (SURGERY--COMPLICATIONS AND SEQUELAE)

PANAKHIYAN, A.G. (Moskva)

Pulmonary embolisms. Fel'd. i akush. 23 no.4:25-27 Ap '58.
(PULMONARY EMBOLISM) (MIRA 11:4)

PANAKHIYAN, A.G., assistant

Study of the changes in indices of the coagulogram factors in thromboembolic diseases of the peripheral vessels. Trudy KGM: no.10:357-360 '63. (MIRA 18 11)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy khirurgii (zav. kafedroy - prof. T.O. Koryakina) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PANAKHIYAN, ALI GULAM-GUSEYN OGLY, Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Changes in the indices of some factors of the hemocoagulogram in connection with operations and the application of anti-coagulants as a method of prophylaxis of post-operative thrombo-embolization of the pulmonary artery." Moscow, 1960. 15 pp; (First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute I. M. Sechenov); 200 copies; price not given; on the cover: Panakhiyan Ali Gulom-Guseyn Ogly; (KL, 17-60, 171)

ABDULLAYEV, G.K.; PANAKHOV, A.S.

Changes in the lithological composition of lower Maikop deposits
of the Tertiary Caspian monocline in the Amirkhanly, Saadan, and
Siazan'-Nardaran areas. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no.6:489-493 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR. TSekh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh
proizvodstvennykh rabot Neftpromyslovogo upravleniya. Siazan'neft'.
Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbayskoy SSR A.D. Sultanovym.
(Azerbaijan—Petrology)

MUSAYEV, A.A.; PANAKHOV, A.M.

Zoning of underground waters in the Aketafachay-Indzhachay interfluv.
Trudy Inst. geol. AN Azerb. SSR 23:67-77 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

PANAKHOV, Mureddin Akoer

N/5
66L.4
.P1

Opyt Bureniya i Ekspluatatsii i Mnogoryadnykh Skvazhin (Experience in Drilling and working Multiple Wells, by) N. A. Panakhov i M. M. Khananyan. Moskva, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1956

48 (1) P. Illus., Diagr.

"Literatura": P. (L9)

PANAKHOV, N.A.; MATVEYEV, Ye.I.

Practice of controlling sand in wells in the Severnaya
~~Skloka~~-More area. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.12:34-36 L '60.
(MIRA 12:36)

~~Artem~~ Island region--Sand)

PANAKHOV, N.A.; KERIMOV, B.M.

Results of lowering the shoe of the 1st row of tubing down to the
the lower part of the filter in a multiple zone as illustrated by
experiments carried out on the Darwin Shoal offshore field.
azerb.neft.khoz. 39 no.8:30-31 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Apsheiron Archipelago--Sand)
(Filters and filtration)

PANAKHOV, N.A.

Analysis of the performance of wells after rehabilitation by use of a second shaft and some characteristics of their completion in fields of the Oil Field Administration of the Artem Petroleum Trust. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.3:29-32 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Artem Island--Oil well drilling, Submarine)

PANAKHOV, Nureddin Akper ogly; KHANANYAN, Melik Makarovich; KOVALEVA,
A.A., redaktor; KRIVENKO, V.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Experience in drilling and operating multiple wells] Opyt
bureniia i ekspluatatsii mnogoriadnykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956.
48 p. (MIRA 9:4)

(Oil well drilling)

L 63095-65 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/
EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HN/JG/MJP(OL)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019918

UR/0202/65/000/004/0011/0015

AUTHOR: Annayev, R. G.; Panakhov, T. M.; Yusupov, T. M.; Alizade, Z. I.

TITLE: Effect of tantalum admixture on the thermomagnetic properties Ni sub 3 Fe alloy

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: Thomson longitudinal effect, nickel alloy, iron alloy, tantalum, alloy, thermomagnetic property, thermomagnetic effect, Curie point

ABSTRACT: The effect of tantalum (3, 6, and 9%) on the temperature dependence of the longitudinal Thomson-Bakhmet'yev effect on the Ni₃Fe alloy was studied. It was found that the values of the thermomagnetic effect and Curie points decrease with rising tantalum content in the alloy. The Curie points of the alloys studied were determined from the temperature dependence of the thermomagnetic effect. The values of the longitudinal thermomagnetic effect and the Curie points for fields of magnetic saturation as a function of composition deviate from linearity in the case of the pure alloy Ni₃Fe and of the alloy with 3% tantalum, these being ordered alloys. In the quenched state, both the experimental and

Card 1/2

L 63095-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019918

the theoretical data obey the linear law. The Ni_3Fe alloy retains its ordered properties up to a 3% Ta content. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Turkmenskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
(Turkmen State University)

SUBMITTED: 19Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, EM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card

2/2

1. 09016-67 EMT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ET1 IJP(c) JB/HW/JJ

ACC NR: AP6027795

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/001/0117/0120

AUTHOR: Annayev, R. G.; Ali-Zade, Z. I.; Panakhov, T. M.

ORG: Azerbaydzhan Polytechnic Institute (Azerbaydshanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Influence of tantalum concentration on longitudinal galvano- and thermomagnetic effects in iron-nickel alloys close to Ni_3Fe in composition

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 1, 1966, 117-120

TOPIC TAGS: iron nickel alloy, tantalum, galvanomagnetic effect, thermomagnetic effect, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The influence of tantalum concentration on the temperature dependence of these effects was investigated for four specially prepared alloys with a composition close to that of Ni_3Fe , one alloy being Ta-free and the other three containing 3, 6 and 9 at. % Ta. After appropriate heat treatment (quenching and vacuum annealing) longitudinal galvano- and thermomagnetic effects were measured in the presence of various temperatures (16, 60, 103, 222, 308, 404, 538, 553, 560, 569°C). Findings: in all cases the longitudinal galvano- and thermomagnetic effects decreased with increasing concentration of Ta, as can be seen from Fig. 1.

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UDC: 537.312.8+537.322:538.221

L 09016-67

ACC NR: AP6027795

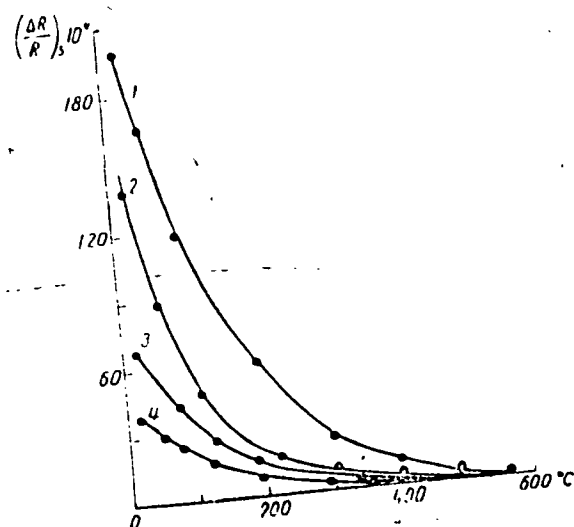


Fig. 2 Temperature dependence of the longitudinal galvanomagnetic effect for the Ni₃Fe alloy without as well as with Ta, in fields of magnetic saturation (below Curie point):
1 - Ni₃Fe; 2 - 3% Ta, 3 - 6% Ta; 4 - 9% Ta

Cord 2/3

L 09016-67

ACC NR: AP6027795

The Curie points for the investigated alloys then also decreased. These findings should be of special interest considering that ferromagnetic Fe-Ni alloys of a composition close to that of Ni₃Fe are widely used as magnetically soft materials in modern electrotechnical industry. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 3/3 nst

PANAKHOVA, S. B.

"Conditions of Soil Formation and the Soils of the Semiarid Regions of the Mountain Zone of the Azerbaydzhan SSR." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Soil Sci and Agrochemistry, Acad Sci Azerbaydzhan SSR, Baku, 1954. (Kb, No 3, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

PANAKHYAN, A.G.

Fluctuations in the level of prothrombin, thrombin, and free
heparin and the activity of thromboplastin in the blood of patients
following surgery on the organs of the abdominal cavity. (MIRA 14:1)
Khirurgia 36 no. 5:113-119 My '60.
(ABDOMEN--SURGERY) (BLOOD--COAGULATION)

H. Kh. Panakhzade

Distr: 4843

The extraction of iodine from the well water of Apsheon
by the method of air desorption. II. The desorption of
iodine in a pilot plant in acid and alkaline media. D. I.
Zul'fugarly, M. I. Abdullayev, A. Kh. Panakhzade, I. B.
Gur'yich, K. V. Lisitsina, and S. I. Avdon. Uchebnye
Zapiski, Azerbaidzhan. Gosudarst. Univ. im. S. M. Kirova
1955, No. 4, 11-19; cf. ibid. 1955, No. 3, 17. The desorption
of iodine was investigated in continuously operating columns
which had bubble caps and ran in counter-current, and the
removal of iodine was detd. for various amts. of H₂O sprays
and various amts. of air. It was found that the iodine re-
moval could take place both in alk. and acid H₂O, in an
acid medium the oxidant to be applied was NaNO₂, whereas
in alk. solns Na₂CO₃ or Ca(OClO)₂ had to be employed.
In the latter case so much I had to be used that the H₂O
would contain 0.2-0.3 g active Cl₂, and up to 86% of the
iodine present in the H₂O would then be recovered as I₂.

7
1

ZULFIKAR, D. T.; ABDULLA, M. E.; FAKHREDDIN, A. K.; ETC.

was required as during the summer runs. If such continuous runs are done in alk. medium in the presence of I_2 about 50% of the total iodine in the H_2O can be recovered as I_2 , or 80-86% of the amt. present as I_2 already, and one must use in this case 15,000-17,000 cu. m. air for each kg. I_2 recovered. If economically feasible, a more intense sprinkling with application of more air will benefit the yield in I_2 . The alk. method is recommended for economical reasons, e.g. the H_2O is normally alk. and the acid, like H_2SO_4 , must be transported from quite a distance for the acid process.

Werner Jacobson

2/1

7

61

PANAKH ZADE, A. KH.

Thermal vapor description of iodine from iodine-carbon.

1. 17. 2. 1964

11. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, for the year 1900:

[illegible]

PANAKHZADE, A.Kh.

Vapor-thermal desorption of iodine from iodocarbon. Uch.
sap.AGU no.1:31-40 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Iodine) (Carbon, Activated)

RZAZADE, P.F.; PANAKHZADE, A.Rh.; GANF, K.L.; LISITSINA, K.V.

Methods of enriching boron-magnesium concentrates. Dokl. AN Azerb.
SSR 14 no.7:521-525 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR
M.F. Nagiyevym.

(Boron) (Fertilizers and manures)
(Petroleum industry---By-products)

PANAMAREVA, N.V.

USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultures.

K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95837

Author : Nestsyarevich, N.D., Panamareva, N.V.

Inst : AS Belorussian SSR

Title : Growth of Seedlings and Young Transplants of Tree Species
Raised from Seeds Treated with 2.4-D Solutions.

Orig Pub : Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. Biyal. n., Izv. AN BSSR. Ser. biol.
n., 1957, No 2, 17-23.

Abstract : Laboratory and field investigations were conducted by the
Department of Tree Plants of the Institute of Biology AS
Belorussian SSR on the Increase of germination and rate
of sprouting of seeds of false and yellow acacia, spruce
and Pinus silvestris L.. Seeds with decreased germina-
tion and rate of sprouting were soaked in solutions of
various concentrations of 2.4-D for 1.3 and 6 hours.

Card 1/2

PANAMSKA, M.

Fibroadenoma involving whole breast. Khirurgiia, Sofia 7 no.7:
441-442 1954.

(BREAST, neoplasms,
fibroadenoma)

PANAMSKI, Iv., inzh.; NIKOLOV, N., d-r; KILIMOVA, L.

Self-hardening anticorrosive coverings based on phenolformaldehyde resins. Godishnik Inst khim prom 2:139-146 '63.

PANAMSKI, Ivan; TEPELIKIAN, Mari

Stabilization of polyformaldehyde. Godishnik Inst khim prom 2:
127-138 '63.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

ZLATEV, M.P.; PANAMSKI, I.M.

Determining the torque of an induction disk relay. Godishnik mash
elekt 10 no.1:193-196 '61 (publ. '62).

ZLATEV, Mincho P., prof. inzh.; PANAMSKI, Iliia M., inzh.; PARKHI, Samuil I.,
inzh.; LAZAROV, Zakhari M., inzh.; TSVETKOV, Dimcho N., inzh.

Effects of deformation phenomena in the high-voltage system of
Bulgaria. Tekhnika Bulg 11 no.4:125-128 '62.

PANANSKI, J.

Determining the content of phenol and formaldehyde in mixtures.
Khimiia i Industriia Vol. 30, No. 3, 1986. Sofia Bulgaria

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (FBI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 10,
Oct. 58

13

REPORT OF METHOD OF NOTCHING OF "BONNET" SPECIMENS
on Impact Testing of Steel. (In Russian.) S. K. Bolotov
and T. K. Panarin. Factory Laboratory (U.S.
S.R.), v. 18, Apr. 1947, p. 500-501.
Impact-test results on several steels using speci-
mens prepared by 3 methods show lowest impact
resistances for specimens prepared by abrasive-
wheel cutting after hot working.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNDICATE

SECOND MIP ONV GBT

RELATION

FROM BOMIN

1ST AND 2ND GBT

3RD AND 4TH GBT

5TH AND 6TH GBT

7TH AND 8TH GBT

9TH AND 10TH GBT

11TH AND 12TH GBT

13TH AND 14TH GBT

15TH AND 16TH GBT

17TH AND 18TH GBT

19TH AND 20TH GBT

21TH AND 22TH GBT

23TH AND 24TH GBT

25TH AND 26TH GBT

27TH AND 28TH GBT

29TH AND 30TH GBT

31TH AND 32TH GBT

33TH AND 34TH GBT

35TH AND 36TH GBT

37TH AND 38TH GBT

39TH AND 40TH GBT

41TH AND 42TH GBT

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67TH AND 68TH GBT

69TH AND 70TH GBT

71TH AND 72TH GBT

73TH AND 74TH GBT

75TH AND 76TH GBT

77TH AND 78TH GBT

79TH AND 80TH GBT

81TH AND 82TH GBT

83TH AND 84TH GBT

85TH AND 86TH GBT

87TH AND 88TH GBT

89TH AND 90TH GBT

91TH AND 92TH GBT

93TH AND 94TH GBT

95TH AND 96TH GBT

97TH AND 98TH GBT

99TH AND 100TH GBT

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		PROCESSING AND POSTPROCESSING MODES		3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS	
A Q 9-156. Effect of Method of Notching of "Memag" Specimens on Impact Testing of Steel. B. E. Bellaev and T. K. Panarima, Factory Laboratory (U.S.S.R.), 13 April 1947, p. 500-501. (In Russian.) Specimens prepared by three methods. Lowest impact resistances shown for specimens prepared by abrasive-wheel cutting after hot working.					
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
SUBJECT		AUTHOR		PUBLICATION	
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS		5TH AND 6TH COLUMNS	
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS		5TH AND 6TH COLUMNS	

1ST AND 2ND COPIES		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX	
PANARIN, A.P.			
Most resistance of refractories made from magnesite and chromite. A. P. PANARIN. <i>Ognespory</i>, 11 [6] 14-22 (1966). P. advances new conceptions of the theory of thermal stability of chrome-magnesite refractories on the basis of experimental data. The chromite analyzed SiO_2 7.0, Fe_2O_3 19.5, Al_2O_3 18.0, CaO 2.7, MgO 16.5, Cr_2O_3 34.0, and loss on ignition 2.8%. The magnesite analyzed SiO_2 2.8, Fe_2O_3 2.2, Al_2O_3 0.7, CaO 1.0, MgO 92.7, and loss on ignition 0.6%. The magnesite was calcined in shaft and rotary furnaces; in all cases the magnesite consisted of 30% rotary-furnace calcine and 70% shaft-furnace calcine. Charges were made having different ratios of magnesite and chromite and different grain-size distributions of the components. The green brick were dried and fired under conditions accepted for ordinary magnesite brick. For brick having chromite grains of 0.75 to 4 mm. and magnesite grains <0.3 mm., the thermal stability rises sharply starting with a ratio of chromite/magnesite of 30/70, reaching a maximum for a ratio of 50/50, and dropping sharply for ratios greater than 70/30. Chromite grains up to 0.75 mm. lower the thermal stability, grains of 0.75 to 2 mm. give the best thermal stability with best external condition, while grains of 2 to 4 mm. and 4 to 6 mm. result in high thermal stability but cracked surfaces. Iron ore and chromite (0.15 mm.) were added in amounts of 3, 7, 10, 20, and 30% to the charge consisting of 60% chromite (0.75 to 4 mm.) and 40% magnesite (0.75). Analysis of the results leads to the following theoretical considerations: Thermal stability of the chrome-magnesite is caused by the formation of an elastic macroscopic structure in which the expansions and contractions produced by thermal variations are absorbed by the plastic and elastic deformation of the binder. To obtain the formation of an elastic binder between the grains and the creation of a honeycombed structure, which accounts for the strength and other characteristics of the brick, it is necessary to use a material having a high reacting capacity and a deformed crystalline lattice.			
B Z K.			
ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			

PANARIN, A.P.										2 - 12 - 19									
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
Metallurgical powder from Eathinsk magnesite. A. P. PANARIN. <i>Ognesnarye</i>, 13 [7] 291-301 (1945).— Extensive data, collected over a two-year period, are given on the qualities of metallurgical powders prepared from Eathinsk magnesite using shaft furnaces and tube furnaces. The use of tube furnaces and powdered coal fuel at the Magnavit plant resulted in a drop of the MgO in the powder to 98% on the average. In all other cases, powders of high quality were obtained. All varieties of powders obtained represent mechanical mixtures of the different forms of magnesite and the adulterations. The adulterations in the powders increase with the grain size of the fraction; they are a minimum for the 0.8 to 2 mm. fraction and reach a maximum for the fraction < 0.8 mm. The compactness of the powder depends to some extent upon the increased content of the adulterations, which saturate the grains of the pure varieties of the magnesite in the form of melts. R Z K																			

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PANARIN, A. P.

Unfired magnesite-chromite brick in iron frames. A 1' x 1' x 1' brick framed in an iron clip was tested for lining the clinkering zone of rotary kilns. It is primarily suitable for the clinkering zone in which the temp. is at least 1500°. It lasted 3-4 times as long as ordinary chrome-magnesite brick. M. Howh

Jan 52

USSR/Engineering - Refractories,
Technology

Methods for Improving Fabrication of Magnesite
High-Refractory Products on the Basis of the Satka
Deposits," A. P. Panarin, Enger

"Ogneupory" No 1, pp 9-22

Describes sp investigation of manufg process for
magnesite powders at "Magnezit" plant which uses
materials from Satka deposits of magnesite high
technology for fabrication of

203T37

Jan 52

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, (Contd)
Technology

refractory bricks, describing and discussing every
operation and stating necessity of complete
mechanization and automatization of production
processes.

203T37

PANARIN, A. P.

PANARIN, A.P.

Symposium on utilisation of Satkinsk magnesite. Ogneupory 17. 487-93 '52.
(CA 47 no.20:10819 '53) (MLRA 5:12)

PANARIN, A.P., inzh.

Processes in the manufacture of chrome-magnesite refractories
and improvement of their quality. Ogneupory 19 no.2:51-59 '54.
(MIRA 11:5,

1. Zavod "Magnezit."
(Refractory materials--Quality control)

PANAMIN R.P.

15
Refractory products

U.S. R. 104 020

50-70, and a silicate of 50-80 and magnesite 20-50% ground to
fine powder. The total of the
ground mix should be 100% of the
total mix.

U.S. R. 104 020

6M

PANARIN, A.P.

25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1788

Ogneupory dlya chernoy metallurgii; sbornik statey (Refractories in Ferrous Metallurgy; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958.
Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: D. I. Gavrish, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: I. P. Kirsanov; Tech. Ed.:
A. I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in ferrous metallurgy.

COVERAGE: The book consists of 20 articles on the development and use of refractories in the Soviet metallurgical industry. D. I. Gavrish, in the first paper, presents the prospects for development and research projects for the period 1959-1965. He emphasizes development of refractory plants in the eastern part of the USSR. In general the articles deal with recent developments in basic and acidic refractories for blast and open hearth furnaces, and for the lining of ladles and special equipment used in continuous casting and in vacuum treatment of steel. A. S. Berezhnov discusses the technology of manufacturing magnesite and forsterite refractories which frequently replace Dinas brick and fire clay. Several authors state that good results were obtained with

Card 1/5

Refractories in Ferrous Metallurgy (Cont.)

SOV/1788

periclase-spinell brick and with bricks made of magnesium and chromite compounds. The application of new refractories, insulating materials, high-temperature mortars, binding media, and cements, combined with advanced techniques in lining furnaces, are said to have more than doubled the time intervals between relining and overhauling furnaces. O. M. Margulis and A. G. Karaulov discuss the use of "tagged atoms" to determine the degree of contamination of steel by refractory-lining particles. N. S. Lesnyak describes the production of refractories by the semidry pressing method employed at the Nizhne-Tagil' plant, and I. S. Raynarski and V. D. Tsigler cover the use of lightweight Dinas bricks in industrial furnaces. The last paper written by A. R. Makarychev compares and evaluates the physical properties and service life of fire-clay bricks, forsterite bricks, Dinas bricks and bricks with high alumina content. Graphs, diagrams, and photographs accompany the papers. For references, see Table of Contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Gavrilsh, D.I. Basic Trends for the Development of Production of High-resistance Refractories for Ferrous Metallurgy, 1959-1965 5

Berezhnov, A.S. Technology of the Production of Magnesite and Forsterite Refractories [28 Soviet references] 26

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Refractories in Ferrous Metallurgy (Cont.)

SOV/1788

Panarin, A. P. Periclase-spinel Brick

38

Frenkel, A. S. High-refractory Products for All-basic Open Hearths and Ways of Increasing Durability [There are 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 1 German]

55

Pirogov, A.A. Air Setting High-refractory Magnesium Cement [8 Soviet references]

86

Dubrov, N.F., and I. Sh. Shvartsman. Experience With Heat Insulation of the Magnesium Chromite Roof of an Open Hearth Furnace

99

D'yachkov, P.N., and Z.S. D'yachkova. Magnesium Chromite Products for Vacuum Treatment of Transformer Steel in Ladles [5 Soviet references]

114

Uzberg, A.I. Nonfired Magnesite Ladle Liners

122

Glebov, S.V., and L.A. Tikhonova. Lining the Hearth Bottom and the Hearth in Modern Blast Furnaces

132

[There are 25 references, 19 of which are Soviet, 3 English, 2 German, and 1 Polish]

Card 3/5

Refractories in Ferrous Metallurgy (Cont.)

SOV/1788

- Zhikharevich, S.A., and I.A. Getman. Technology of Manufacturing High-density and Dimensionally Stable Alumino-Silicate Refractories for Blast Furnaces Linings. [There are 13 references, 6 of which are Soviet, and 7 English] 142
- Kukolev, G.V., and K.F. Vasil'yeva. Service Life of Ladle Liners for Pouring Steel [13 Soviet references] 162
- Rutman, D.S., L.V. Vinogradovova, K.A. Krasotin, and D.B. Min'kov. Heat-resistant High Alumina Ladle-Lining Brick and Stopper Nozzles of Mullite-Corundum Composition [5 Soviet references] 173
- Margulis, O.M., and A.G. Karaulov. The Use of Tagged Atoms to Determine the Effect of Refractory Contamination of Steel With Non-metallic Inclusions [There are 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet, and 3 English] 178
- Lesnyak, N.F. Manufacture of Steel-pouring Devices by the Semidry Pressing Method in the Refractory Shop of the Nizhne-Tagil' Metallurgical Combine and the Results of Practical Application in Metallurgy 186

Card 4/5

Refractories in Ferrous Metallurgy (Cont.)

SOV/1788

Strelets, V.M., A.G. Karaulov, and I.S. Zozulya. Refractory Liners for Continuous Casting of Killed Steel

[There are 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet, and 5 English]

195

Tseytlin, L.A., and V.P. Rakina. Plasticized Fire Clays and High Alumina Mortars [8 Soviet references]

206

Kaynarskiy, I.S. Improving the Technology of Producing Dinas Refractories for Coke Ovens

216

Kaynarskiy, I.S., and V.D. Tsigler. Use of Lightweight Dinas Brick in the Furnaces [5 Soviet references]

229

Nazarov, M.P. Use of Refractories in Open Hearth Furnaces

245

Makarychev, A.P. Use of Forsterite, Dinas, and Fireclay Bricks With Increased Alumina Content in Checker of Open Hearth Furnaces

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

GO/fal
7-17-59

SOV/131- 8-11-1

15(6)

AUTHOR:

Panarin, A. P.

TITLE:

Bricks Containing Periclase Spinellide (Periklazo-shpinelianny kirpich)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory. 1958. Nr 11, pp 481-493 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

See Author's Certificate Nr 104,029 (Ref 1). The designation PSh serves for regular bricks, PShS for vault bricks, and PShK for caisson bricks. In the course of 1954 producing directions and technical conditions were worked out for these bricks. In 1954-55 a production line for these bricks was set up in the "Magnezit" Plant. Practical use of these bricks shows their great advantages in comparison to other refractory bricks. At present, these bricks are used in the vaults of open-hearth furnaces in the metallurgic Kombinate of Nizhniy Tagil and Magnitogorsk and the Chelyabinsk Plant. In table 1 the quality characteristics of bricks containing periclase spinellide and of magnesite-chromite bricks are listed. Table 2 gives the results of ceramic tests and petrographic examinations (N. V. Gul'ko: Ref 4) of PSh in the Ukrainskiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Institute of Refractory Materials). P. D. Pyatikop

Card 1/3

Bricks Containing Periclase Spinellide

SOV/31-58-11-1

(UNIIO, Ref 5) examined worn periclase spinellide bricks of a converter and found them in a good state. Table 3 compares the quality characteristics of magnesite-chromite products and of periclase-spinellide products. Moreover, the advantages and short-comings of periclase spinellide bricks as well as their technology in mass production are described. As chromite component chromite ores of the **Saranovskoye and Kimpersayskoye** deposits can be used. Tests conducted in the metallurgical plant named Petrovskiy with various refractory bricks showed that the products containing periclase spinellide had the highest heat resistance. Table 4 shows the quality characteristics of briquettes of finely ground magnesite and chromite mixtures pressed at a specific pressure of 1 000 kg/sq.cm and burned at a temperature of 1 600°. In table 5 the physical ceramic characteristics are listed of chromium magnesite bricks utilizing chromium magnesite briquettes pressed at a specific pressure of 800 kg/sq.cm and burned at a temperature of 1 600°. In table 6 data from various plants concerning the production costs of bricks containing periclase spinellide as well as of conventional chromium-magnesite and magnesite-chromite bricks are given for the year 1957. Conclusions: a highly refractory brick con-

Card 2/3

Bricks Containing Periclase Spinelide

Bricks containing periclase spinellide was developed: the "Magnezit" Plant, the metallurgical plant imeni Petrovskiy, and the Zaporozhskiy plant for refractory products have started its industrial production, in which powdered and fine-grain chromite fractions can be used which are not suited for the production of magnesite-chromite products; in the vault and chambers of open-hearth furnaces and converters these bricks displayed a higher heat resistance than any other refractory products; for an efficient mass production of these bricks the respective plants have to be equipped accordingly. There are 4 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Magnezit" - "Magnezit" Plant.

Card 3/3

15 (2)

AUTHORS:

Panarin, A. P., Boguslavskiy, N. Ye.

SOV/131-59-10-2/10

TITLE:

Basic Trends in the Development of the "Magnezit" Works

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 10, pp 437-442 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The "Magnezit" Works will be enlarged between 1959 and 1965. The output of highly refractory products is intended to be greatly increased together with a considerable improvement in efficiency and reduction of production cost by extensive mechanization and automation. The raw material of the Kargayskoye and Satkinskoye deposits will be utilized. Further, the manufacturing program of the newly planned departments is discussed in detail. In the second constructional stage, the Works will be supplied with power by the system of Chelyabenergo and the projected thermal power plant (TETs) with three turbogenerators of 6000 kw each; fuel oil and later natural gas are provided for as the main fuel. Conclusions: By the use of dust collectors and by utilizing dust, about 25% of raw material will be saved. The heat of the waste gases of rotary furnaces is intended to be used for the generation of inexpensive electric energy and for the heating of the factory buildings and apartment houses. The process of

Card 1/2

Basic
Works

Trends in the Development of the "Magnezit"

SOV/131-59-10-2/10

raw-material dressing and baking will be simplified and efficiency will be increased by installing high-duty rotary furnaces of a size of 150m⁵ m. High-duty tube mills will be installed for the production of fine-ground magnesite fractions and magnesite-chromite mixtures. Further, several tunnel furnaces with a burning temperature of up to 1750° and large air-conditioners are provided. After completion of the second constructional stage, the "Magnezit" Works will be the largest works for refractories throughout the world. There are 2 figures.

(Panarin A. P.).

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Magnezit" (The "Magnezit" Works) / Vsesoyuznyy institut
ogneuporov (All-Union Institute for Refractories) (Boguslavskiy,
N. Ye.)

Card 2/2

PANARIN, A.P.

Effect of chemical and granular composition of batch
components on the properties of magnesite, chrome, and
chrome-magnesite articles during high-temperature firing.
(MIL: 14:8)
Ogneupory 26 no.9:418-426 '61.

1. Zavod "Magnezit".
(Refractory materials)

PANARIN, A.P.

Interaction of dolomite and chromite during high temperature
roasting. Ogneupory 27 no.6:270-275 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Zavod "Magnezit".
(Refractory materials)

VIDRINA, Zh.A.; PANARIN, A.P.; UZBERG, A.I.; Primalni uchastiye:
BARANOVA, N.N.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, Ye.K.; KUKUSHKINA, A.P.;
SAGATULINA, Ye.A.

Testing periclase-spinel firebricks in open-hearth furnace
crowns. Ogneupory 28 no.5:206-212 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. V.I. Lenina
(for Vydrina). 2. Zavod "Magnezit" (for Panarin, Uzberg).
(Firebrick--Testing)
(Open-hearth furnaces--Design and construction)

PANARIN, A.P.; Prinimal uchastiye KUKUSHKIN, A.P.

Effect of the degree of magnesite powder sintering on the
physicochemical properties of periclase-spinelide brick.
Ogneupory 29 no.10:447-450 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosmetallurgkomitet pri Gosplane SSSR.

PANARIN, I.

The main thing is to organize the people. Sov. profsoiuzy 17
no. 5:22-23 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Predsedatel' rabochkoma zernosovkhoza "Kistanayskiy."
(State farms) (Trade unions)

KOVALEV, G.Ye., gornyy inzh.; PANARIN, I.A., gornyy inzh.; LAGUTIN, S.M.,
gornyy inzh.

Economic effectiveness of using around-the-clock combined brigades
in the organization of mining operations. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.9:39
S '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya tresta Kommunarskugol'.
(Coal mines and mining)

KOVALEV, G.Ye., inzh.; PANARIN, I.A., inzh.; LAGUTIN, G.M., inzh.

Economic efficiency of multishift operation. Ugol'. prom. no.6:11-16
N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Trest "Kommunarskugol".
(Lugansk region—Coal mines and mining—Labor productivity)

PANARIN, I.I.

Geographical regularities of forest distribution in Chita
Province Zap. Zabaik. otd. Geog. ob-va SSSR no. 18:33-53
'62. 'MIRA 17:6'

PANARIN, Ivan Ivanovich; KRYLOV, G.V., otv. red.

[Types of larch forests in Chita Province] Tipy listven-
nichnykh lesov Chitinskoï oblasti. Moskva, Nauka, Izd-vo
1965. 102 p. (MIRA 19:1)

DUBONOSOV, T.S., kand.wel' skokhoz.nauk; PANARIN, I.V., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Virus diseases of grain crops in Krasnodar Territory. Zashch. rast.
ot vred. i bol. 8 no.12:19-22 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva Tsentral'noy chernozemnoy polosy imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva, Krasnodar.

DUBONOSOV, T.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; TANAKIN, I.V., nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Trace elements used simultaneously with compound fertilizers.
Zashch.rast. ot vres. i bol. 9 no.11:23 '64.

(MIRA 184.)

1. Krasnodarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sel'sk khozyaystvennyy
institut.

RAYEVSKAYA, M., domokhozyayka; KISHKINA, G.; PANARIN, K.; PROKOP'ICHEV, A.,
personal'nyy pensioner

Improve sanitary conditions in Chelyabinsk. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10
no.5:18-19 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Zavednyushchaya sanitarnym otделom gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, g.Chelyabinsk (for Kishkina). 2. Predsedatel' postoyannoy komissii po kommunal'nomu khozyaystvu ispolkoma Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhaya Traktorezavodskogo rayona, g.Chelyabinsk (for Panarin).

(Chelyabinsk--Refuse and refuse disposal)

SELOV'EV, Vladimir Georgiyevich; PANARIN, Mikhail Mikhaylovich

[Collective labor agreements at enterprises] Kollektivnyi
dogovor na predpriyatii. Moskva, Profizdat, 1959. 78 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Collective labor agreements)

KOZLOV, Mikhail Rodionovich; PANARIN, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; SOLOV'YEV,
Vladimir Georgiyevich; POPOV, A.S., red.; ANDRYEVA, L.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Collective labor agreement in an enterprise] Kollektivnyi do-
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AUTHOR: Broder, D. L.; Panarin, M. V.; Utyuzhnikov, A. N.; Kham'yanov, L. P. 17
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TITLE: Anticoincidence gamma-ray scintillation spectrometer 10
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ABSTRACT: A total absorption gamma ray spectrometer is described. It was equipped with a 50 x 100 mm NaI(Tl) anticoincidence crystal. The central crystal measured with Ca^{137} had a 10% energy resolution at 662 kev. The gamma-ray spectra from Zn^{65} , Na^{24} , and $\text{Po} + \text{Be}$ sources were measured. The measurements also included the gamma spectrum originated in a Sm^{149} sample by the (n, γ) reaction. The spectra were graphically illustrated for the circuits with and without anticoincidence pulses. The spectral line shapes obtained with one-crystal spectrometer were compared with the lines obtained from the anticoincidence spectrometer equipped with the same NaI(Tl) crystals. The spectrometer was designed for measuring spectra of gamma rays resulting from resonance capture of neutrons. The usefulness of this spectrometer for
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